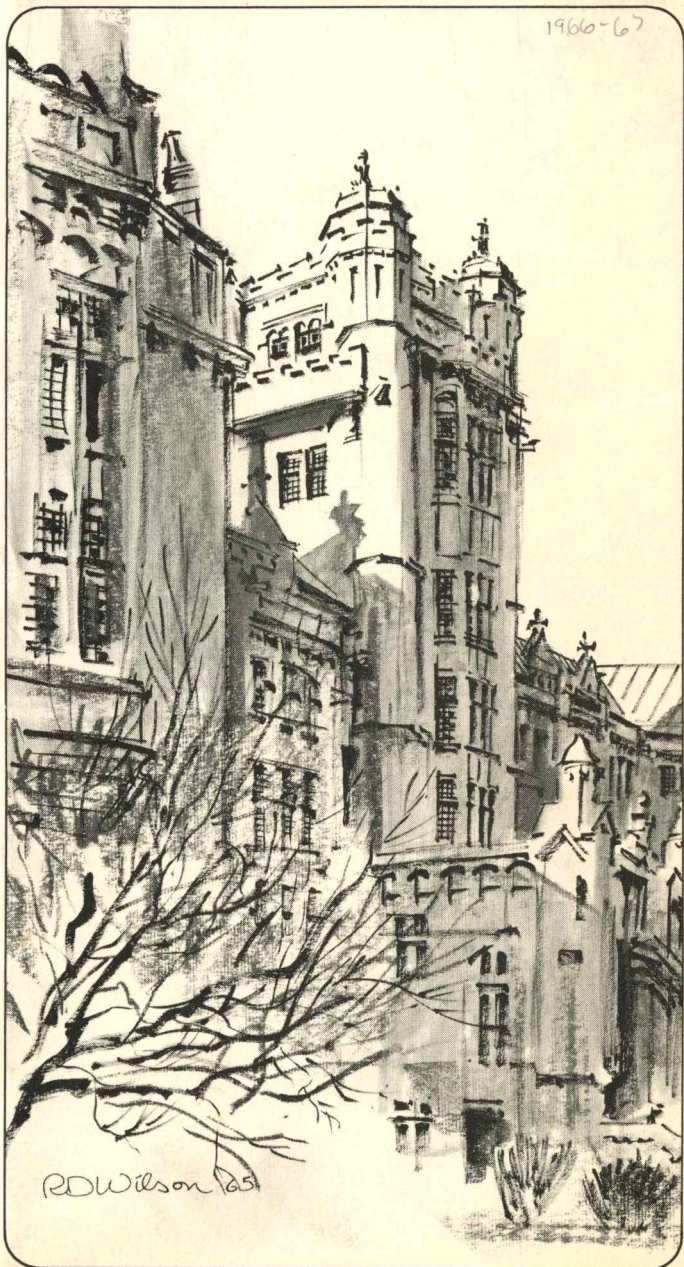


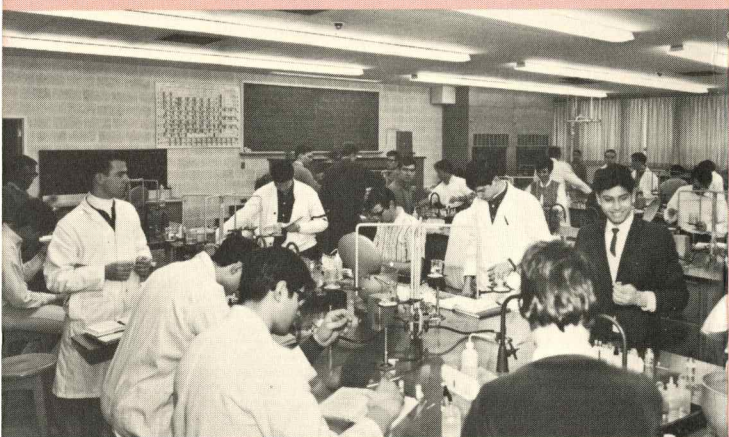
LOYOLA'S

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM





Drummond Science Building



Chemistry Laboratory



Georges P. Vanier Library

We invite
your participation in
Loyola's
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
with a minimum objective
of \$6,600,000
to provide the facilities
for continued services
in university education.

"As Canada has expanded through the years, so too have our country's requirements for the best possible training in leadership and academic attainment. To a large extent, its universities and colleges are the intellectual backbone of a country, and our nation's progress will be only as rapid and profound as are the merits of our college graduates.

"It is, therefore, safe to say that no better investment in our country's future could be made than in the continued strength and financial help of a college such as this."

His Excellency,
GENERAL GEORGES P. VANIER,
P.C., D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
Governor General of Canada.
*On the occasion of Loyola's
celebration of its 70th birthday,
March 25, 1966.*

LOYOLA COLLEGE FACTS

Founded

Loyola College was established in 1896 and incorporated by Act of the Quebec Legislature in 1899. The present 50 acre campus in the west end of Montreal was occupied in 1916.

Courses leading to degrees in

ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, ENGINEERING, with seven honours programs, 34 majors, and university courses of study in 27 disciplines. From 1921 to 1943 Loyola's efforts were centered on developing an outstanding humanities program. A science degree and training in six branches of engineering were first offered in 1948.

The Evening Division, established in 1957, enables men and women to continue their studies leading to degrees and improved academic qualifications. Loyola also holds a three-month summer school at which credit courses are offered.

Students

Loyola students represent many different races, colours and religious backgrounds.

The College became fully co-educational in 1962. Women students in the Day Division now number 556. The Evening Division accepted women students from the beginning.

Evening division students are employed by 454 industrial and professional firms, school commissions and hospitals in the Montreal area.

Enrolment is presently growing at a rate of 25-30 percent a year — as rapidly, probably, as any established university or college in Canada. Students of 35 nations attend Loyola.

Full-time Faculty

150 members (doubled since 1960)
Doctoral degrees completed or in process — over 50 percent of faculty members.

Faculty members are engaged regardless of religious affiliation and, in fact, represent all major beliefs.

SOME RECENT SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AT LOYOLA

Department of Communications Arts

Established in 1965, the Department offers a B.A. degree with a Communications Arts major. Its work is based in communication theory, cinema, drama, radio, television and newspaper journalism on a solid foundation in the liberal arts.

African Studies Program

A program of courses in history and political science and the development of one of the most complete collections of African reference material in Canada.

Canadian University Service Overseas

The 1966 training program of 82 CUSO volunteers made use of the College for its six week session of East and Central African orientation and indoctrination.

World Service of Loyola Students

At about the same time as the late President Kennedy was enunciating the idea of the Peace Corps, Loyola students were active in a much more modest, though similar enterprise. Under the auspices of the Loyola Peace Corps, students served as volunteers in various parts of Canada, in Mexico, the U.S.A. and in the West Indies. While Loyola Peace Corps no longer functions as a distinctive organization, it established a tradition of service to the under-privileged which today finds its outlet in a whole variety of ways — CUSO, Company of Young Canadians, United Appeal, Catholic Charities, Montreal Association for the Blind, Red Cross and many others.

Loyola Bonsecours Center

Conceived in the fall of 1964 as a modest encouragement to exploration in the Arts and as a stimulus to the effective restoration of the historic area of "Old Montreal", the Center sponsors art exhibits in painting, sculpture, the graphic arts, photography and crafts; art classes, discussion groups; cinema evenings.

THE NEW LOYOLA

Changes taken place on the Loyola campus in the past decade make for an exciting story. During the period 1956-57 to present, Loyola

- increased enrolment from 400 to 5,873;
- established the Evening Division;
- became co-educational;
- spent \$8,700,000.00 on construction of new buildings — Drummond Science complex; 180,000-volume capacity Georges P. Vanier Library; Hingston Hall men's residence, and other important facilities;
- launched a ten-year continuation to its development program in 1966 to cost \$17,600,000.00. Construction of one building — the athletic center — has just been completed.
- increased the full-time faculty from just over 50 in 1956 to 150 in 1966;
- has had its annual operating budget soar from \$346,000.00 to \$4,800,000.00;
- experienced emergence to university status on the foundations of a tradition of academic excellence, quality of its faculty, growth of its facilities, and equipment, and the accomplishments of its graduates.

Loyola's recent growth and development is also the story of response to a great Canadian challenge — keeping pace with the demands of young Canadians for full educational opportunity. The dimension of this challenge is indicated in the fact that total university enrolment increased from 63,500 in 1951 to exceed 200,000 this year; and it is projected the country will have nearly a half million of its citizens undertaking higher education in 1975.

Loyola's story is dramatic evidence that it has not left to others the massive task of meeting the challenge of numbers.

Language Laboratory

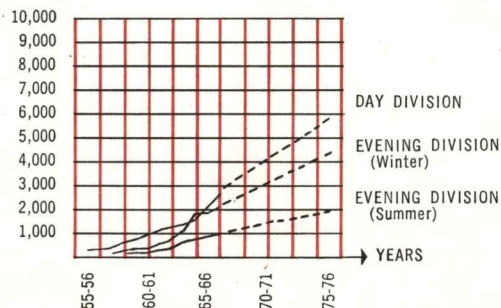


A decade of growth

	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
DAY					
Men	400	951	1,520	1,891	2,117
Women	—	—	160	365	556
DAY TOTALS	<u>400</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>2,256</u>	<u>2,673</u>
EVENING DIVISION					
Winter	—	471	1,730	1,976	2,200
Summer	—	165	733	947	1,000
TOTAL ENROLMENT	<u>400</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>4,143</u>	<u>5,179</u>	<u>5,873</u>

Projected enrolment to 1975

ENROLMENT GROWTH — 1955-1975



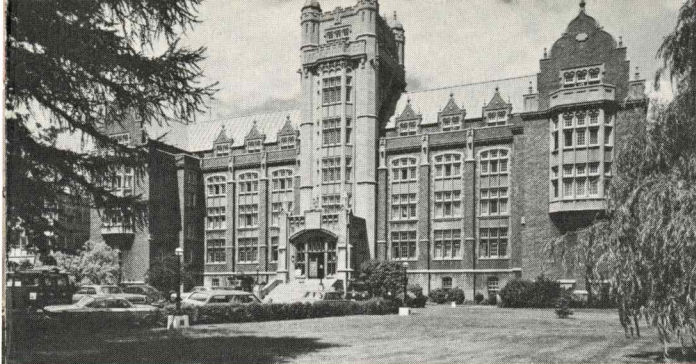
Actual _____
Projected

Day Division projections based on formula of Bladen Royal Commission.

Evening Division projections based on Loyola formula for evening growth.

During the past decade the annual rate of enrolment increase averaged 21 percent in the Day Division and 41 percent in the Evening Division. Projections for the next ten years, based on the findings of the Commission on Financing Higher Education in Canada, sponsored by the Association of Universities and Colleges (of which Loyola is a member) indicate 12 percent per annum for day students and 10 percent for evening students.

The Commission's findings indicate the numbers Loyola can expect to seek admission through the next decade. Actual enrol-

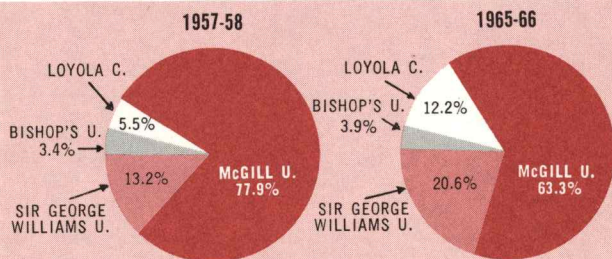


Administration Building

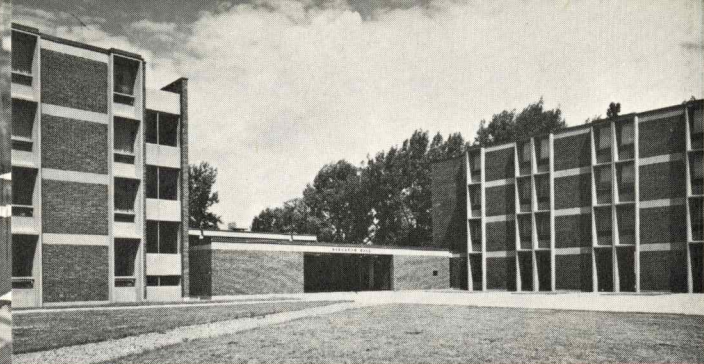
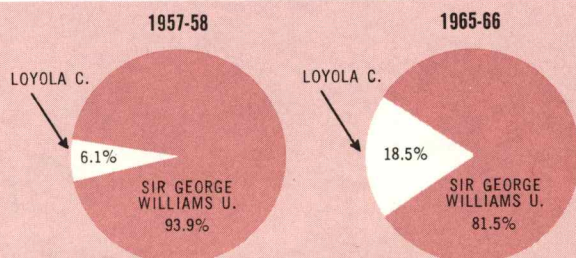
ment, of course, will be determined in large measure by the capacity of the College's resources and the educational role Loyola decides it must take.

Sharing the task of higher education in English speaking Quebec.

Full-time student enrolment — In 1957-58, Loyola's full-time enrolment accounted for 5.5 percent of the 8,754 students registered at the province's four major English speaking universities. Last year, with registrations totalling 18,474, Loyola's share had risen to 12.2 percent.



Evening student enrolment — Of 4,741 students enrolled in degree course programs in the evening divisions of the province's English speaking universities in 1957-58, Loyola accounted for 2.7 percent. Last year, with registration totalling 10,684, Loyola's share had risen to 18.5 percent.



Hingston Hall Men's Residence

MAINTAINING EXCELLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF A CONCERN FOR ALL

Maintenance of high academic standards in the face of meeting enrolment growth needs continues to receive priority attention at Loyola.

In Canada, as in other countries, the chief centres for the discovery, preservation and dissemination of higher knowledge are the universities. To an extent greater even than in the past, the strength and direction of universities will determine a nation's quality, welfare and prosperity.

Today's complex society calls for people who can read and write effectively; for people who can make clear judgements in the light of extensive knowledge. On this firm base, we build our social and economic future. Thus national purpose demands excellence as our educational goal in the context of a concern for all.

Loyola seeks this meaningful excellence in society through the development of talents and minds at many levels. In this, it believes, we can ensure our continued ability as a people and a nation to master the many and diverse tasks the future commands of us.

FINANCING OF LOYOLA

Operating

In 1945-46 Loyola's operating budget was \$163,713.00. The budget for 1966-67 is \$4,799,920.00. During the past five years operating costs have increased five-fold.



LOYOLA COLLEGE

MONTREAL, CANADA

(50 acre campus - boundaries indicated by broken white line)

PRESENT CAMPUS

1. Administration Building
2. Chapel and Auditorium
3. Georges P. Vanier Library
4. Central Building (Classrooms)
5. Refectory (Dining Hall and Faculty Offices)
6. Juniorate Building (Classrooms)
7. Old Stadium (Shortly to be demolished)
8. Hingston Hall Men's Residence (Accommodation for 312)
9. Jesuit Parish Church
10. Drummond Science Complex
11. Physical Education Complex (Recently completed Rink and Gymnasium)

(Faculty and Administrative Offices are also housed in adjacent apartment buildings not appearing in photograph.)

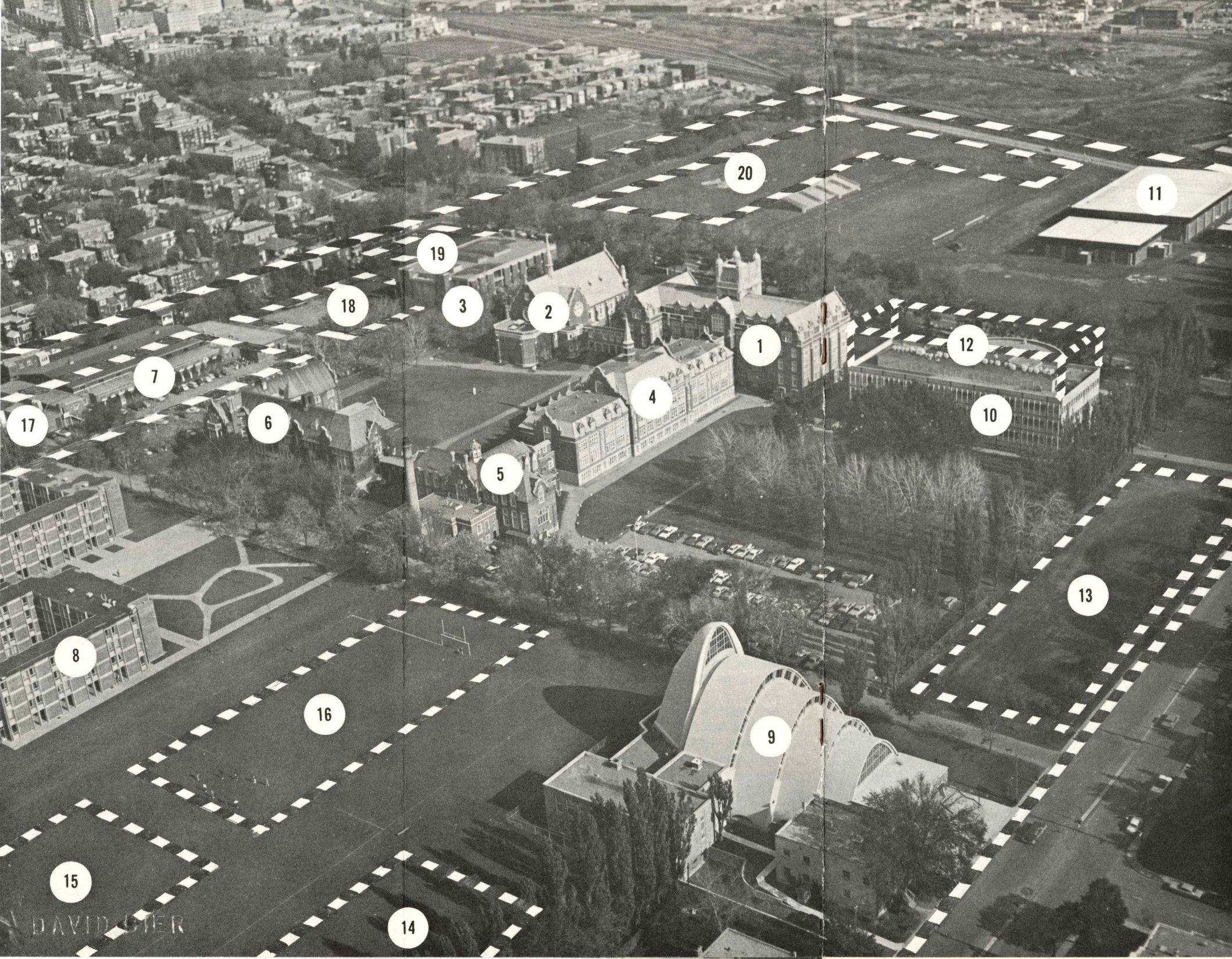
PROJECTED EXPANSION 1966-76

(indicated by broken white lines)

NOTE:— New building projections merely indicate availability of land for anticipated expansion. Actual locations of individual buildings will be determined by full campus planning.

12. Drummond Science Complex Expansion (Additional floors)
13. Engineering Building
14. Faculty Residence
15. Men's Residence
16. Women's Residence
17. Student Centre
18. Arts Building (Classrooms)
19. Georges P. Vanier Library Expansion
20. Reserved for Integrated Colleges.

13 buildings



Serious problems of financing operations are common to all Canadian universities; even so, Loyola is a special case. Technically considered a "classical college," Loyola has evolved to the point where it functions as a rounded university operation, recognized as such by the generality of Canadian universities. Provincial grants are not as proportionally large as those received by its sister institutions in Quebec. Other sources of funds have therefore had to be sought. This problem can perhaps be best understood in terms of where the needed money comes from:

- (i) Student tuition fees are, of financial necessity, among the highest in Quebec and in Canada. Fees meet 52% of Loyola's operating requirements. The average in Quebec is 33% and national average is 28%.
- (ii) The annual contributed services of Jesuit faculty — a "living endowment" of \$300,000 each year — realistically based on the academic rank of Jesuit professors as established through the College's Committee on Academic Rank and Tenure.

Sources of Operating Funds (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL)

	LOYOLA COLLEGE	AVERAGE FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Student fees	52. %	33.1%
Gov't. Grants	23.	47.4
Jesuit services	12.	—
Miscellaneous	3.5	19.5
Deficit	9.5	—
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Capital Financing

In 1957 Loyola conducted a national appeal for \$2,500,000.00, the first time in its history that the College had gone beyond its immediate community for support, to launch new construction totalling \$8,700,000.00. The balance of funds for capital expenditures was provided by governmental grants and out of operations in years when a surplus existed.

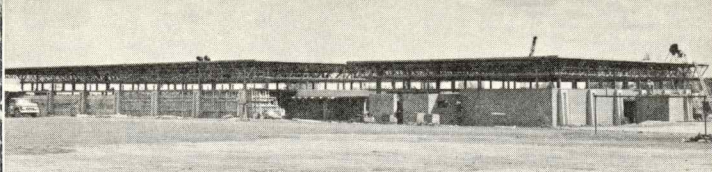
LOYOLA'S NEEDS

Accomplishments in Loyola's Development Program are significant since its launching in 1955 and expenditure of \$8,700,000.00 on new construction. The past decade saw construction of the Drummond Science complex; the Georges P. Vanier Library with a 180,000 volume capacity; Hingston Hall, providing residence accommodation for 300 men students; a central heating plant and electric substation; as well as acquisition of land and buildings for faculty office space; extensive remodelling and modernization of existing facilities; and expansion of classroom space. Nevertheless, while facilities at Loyola have more than doubled since 1960, enrolment has increased four-fold.

1966-1975

To complete its capital development program, in light of anticipated 1975 requirements, Loyola must spend \$17,600,000.00 during the coming decade.

Classroom Building	\$2,150,000.00 ✓
Drummond Science	
Complex addition	2,000,000.00
Engineering Building	1,300,000.00
Student Centre	2,000,000.00
Men's Residence	
addition	2,000,000.00
Women's Residence	2,000,000.00
Faculty Residence	600,000.00 ✓
Physical Education	
Complex	1,400,000.00 ✓
Guidance Centre	100,000.00
Medical Centre	50,000.00
Academic, Scientific	
and Engineering	
Equipment	3,000,000.00
Library Expansion	1,000,000.00
TOTAL	<u>\$17,600,000.00</u>



New Athletic Centre under construction Summer 1966

THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Quebec's Royal Commission on Education in recommending the granting of university status "based on Loyola College" recognizes the high qualification of Loyola's teaching staff, the services rendered by the Jesuits, and Loyola's efforts "to provide itself with buildings, the equipment and the library needed for the instruction leading to the first university degree".

In the future, as in the past, it is Loyola's aim to provide its students with the facilities needed for study, research and intellectual growth. This will call for an increased instructional staff of highly qualified teachers to maintain a close faculty student relationship. It also will call for expanded physical facilities, improved instructional tools and new educational techniques.

Loyola's Development Program launched in 1955 provides for an orderly and gradual expansion of physical and academic facilities. With \$8,700,000.00 already spent on construction over the past ten years, Loyola has now embarked on the second decade of building.

**The minimum total cost is
\$17,600,000.00.**

FINANCING THE PROGRAM

Government grants and long-term loans for student residences are anticipated in a total amount of \$11,000,000.00. Therefore, a minimum of \$6,600,000.00 is sought from non-government sources to complete the financing of Loyola's program to 1975.

Building Program	
1955-75	\$26,300,000.00
Less: Completed	
1955-65	8,700,000.00
Projected Construction	17,600,000.00
Less: Anticipated	
Government Grants	11,000,000.00

NATIONAL PUBLIC APPEAL	\$ 6,600,000.00
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YOUR HELP IS ESSENTIAL

Pledged gifts are encouraged, payable over extended periods of time.

Commemorative Gifts

Loyola's Development Program offers numerous opportunities for commemorative gifts and special bequests. For information and details of this form of assistance to Loyola's development effort, please direct enquiries to J. Stirling Dorrance, Director of Development, Loyola College, Telephone 482-0320, Local 411.

Payment of Gifts

Cheques are payable to:

LOYOLA'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Contributions should be sent to:

Honorary Treasurer, Loyola's
Development Program,
7141 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal 28, Que.

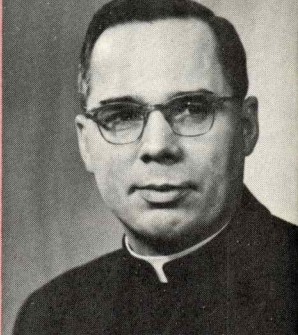
All gifts are acknowledged. Official receipts for income tax purposes are issued for all payments.

This is only the second time in its history — and for many interested in Loyola's future, it is the first time — that Loyola has appealed to the broad community for financial assistance. Government assistance has been generous, and will continue to be so, but only if Loyola is successful in obtaining the support of its friends.

Loyola's Development Program is your opportunity to invest in the quality of education Loyola believes important to the future of Quebec and Canada.

**PLEASE CONSIDER THE NEEDS CAREFULLY AND BE
GENEROUS IN YOUR SUPPORT.**

*Very Reverend
Patrick G. Malone, S.J.,
President*



BOARD OF GOVERNORS

*His Excellency,
General Georges P. Vanier,
P.C., D.S.O., M.C., C.D.*

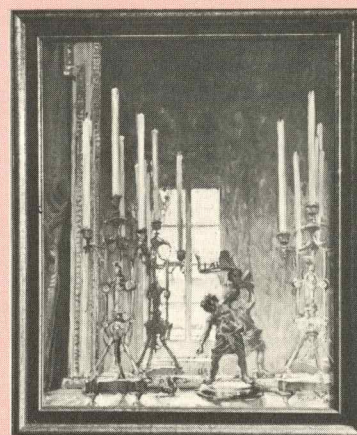
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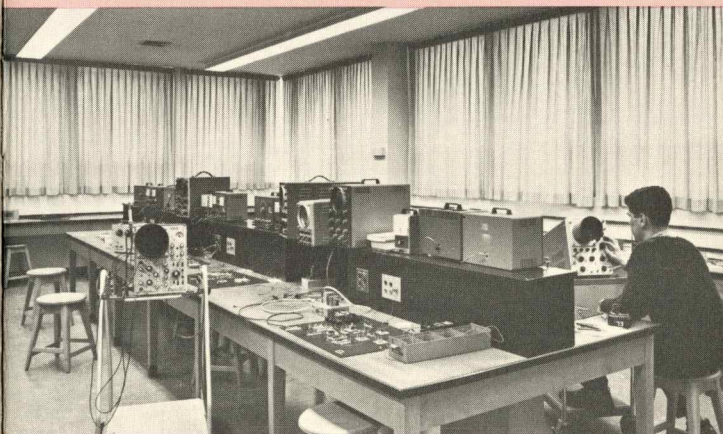
*J. Stirling Dorrance,
Secretary to the Board.*



Drummond Science Library



*"Les Bronzes #4" by Joseph Plaskett
Contributed to the Loyola College of Montreal Collection of
Permanent Art by Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bronfman.*



Electronics Laboratory

LOYOLA'S

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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LOYOLA

OF MONTREAL